THE CREIGHTON CHRONICLE

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY FROM OCTOBER TO MAY BY
THE CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY
Address all Communications to *The Creighton Chronicle,*
210 SOUTH EIGHTEENTH STREET, OMAHA, NEBRASKA

HONORABLE JERRY B. SULLIVAN, of Des Moines,
who delivered the principal address at the Founders' Day Banquet,
February 7, 1912.

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SOME ASPECTS OF TYPHOID.

*A. D. DUNN M. D.

THE lay mind views typhoid fever as an unpleasant accident which may befall him or his for which something that ought not to be, is responsible—he knows not what nor how. The mediaeval demonological conception has been generally abandoned, although a modernized application of this theory to some of those who rule the hygienic destinies of American municipalities might not go too far amiss. The layman's conception of the typhoid fever question is fully as vague as his knowledge of his own anatomy and physiology, of which his views in all that pertains to his personal health are peculiarly virgin. Thus, through misunderstanding and misconception, a smug policy of *laissez faire* frequently dominates our methods of dealing with the typhoid problem. Therefore, in order to adequately comprehend our subject, we must take a brief survey of the history and cause of this disease.

When diseases were vaguely designated as plagues, we read of "fevers with delirium" which formed a nondescript group, from which typhus, malaria and typhoid were ultimately separated. The decrease in the "plagues of Rome" after the installation of a water supply and drainage system suggests that certain of them were typhoidal. It has been said that an army faces two foes, bacilli and men. That the cities and armies were seriously afflicted in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, is manifest from all chronicles of the times. Today a military campaign becomes almost as much a question of sanitation as of offensive equip-

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ment and manoeuvering. In the Civil War there were 29,336 deaths reported among the northern troops from typhoid fever. Undoubtedly this number is far below the mark, as many deaths from typhoid were attributed to dysentery because the disease conditions were poorly differentiated. In the Franco-Prussian War there were 8,789 deaths in the German army alone from typhoid, which comprised 60 per cent of its total mortality. In our war with Spain there were 1,580 deaths from typhoid among the United States troops, which greatly exceeded the mortality from hostile bullets. In the Boer war the British lost 7,582 from wounds, 5,887 from typhoid and 5,149 from other causes. There were 31,118 cases of typhoid during the war. The almost complete absence of the disease from the Japanese army in the Russo-Japanese campaigns shows what can be accomplished by properly directed, scientific efforts in military hygiene.

Typhoid is an infectious disease caused by a known micro-organism, discovered in 1880 by Ebberth. Since then definite knowledge has been gained in regard to its cultural and biological properties which has put the weapons in our hands with which the disease can be largely exterminated. The source of infection is always an active or pre-existent typhoid. The bacilli often persist for three to four months in the feces and six months to a year in the urine of convalescent typhoid cases. Lentz found that after a typhoid attack 4 per cent of persons became chronic bacillus carriers (*Bacillen Trager.*) Soper describes a cook, who though perfectly well herself, was a bacillus carrier and caused twenty-six cases of typhoid in five years. The bacilli are especially likely to be harbored in the gall bladder, and prophylactic drainage in these cases has recently been suggested.

Typhoid was formerly considered to be a water-borne disease alone. This manner of transmission occurs in 71 per cent of epidemics (Schuder). The organisms persist

in standing in sewage water for some time, resist freezing, die readily in fresh water and in eight or nine days are devoured by infusoria. The steady decrease of the disease with improvement of the water supply is the best evidence of the importance of water-borne infections. In Paris a better water supply reduced the mortality from 142 to 17 per 100,000.

One of the most striking and best known illustrative epidemics due to contaminated water supply was that of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, January 2, 1883. A man returned from Philadelphia with typhoid and was seriously ill until late in March. He was taken to a small house above the town which was located on the edge of a stream connecting a large reservoir with lower reservoirs supplying the town with water. During the day time the dejecta were emptied into a vault, but at night they were thrown out on the snow and ice on the edge of the stream, where they froze, to be carried off into the lower reservoirs with the spring thaw. This occurred about April 1st, and April 12th, typhoid appeared in the town. A physician, by accurate investigation, carefully estimated the cost of this epidemic to the community as follows:

Estimate of cost of care of sick	$ 67,100.70
Loss of wages	30,020.08
Loss of yearly income	18,419.52
Total	$115,540.30
Plymouth population	8,000
Number of cases	1,104
Deaths	114

In Chicago, during the four years, 1888 to 1892, there were 4,747 deaths from typhoid. In the four years after the drainage canal was opened there were 2,235 fatal cases, that is, the mortality was reduced about 75 per cent with the abandonment of the "rotatory system." The role of water supply and drainage is most effectively demonstrated

by the typhoid history of Munich. During the early part and middle half of the last century the city was a focus for epidemics. The morbidity and mortality were tremendous. In 1858 not less than 334 per 100,000 died from the disease. Through improvement of the soil cleanliness (Bodenreinheit), water-tighting of cesspools, development of a sewerage system, the city gradually became free from typhoid. In 1891-1900 there were only five deaths per 100,000 per annum—more than sixty times less than formerly. Today, in spite of the fact that occasional cases of typhoid occur in Munich, and although the patients have free intercourse with their families and friends, no epidemic spread of the disease occurs. It is needless to say that in this methodical German community all ways for the spread of the contagion are zealously combated.

With improvement in our water and drainage systems the facts are constantly borne in upon us that there are other important if not equally significant means of infection. Recent studies have shown that food-borne epidemics are of increasing importance. That milk should form the chief means of transmission in this class is not surprising. The manner of milk contamination varies. The bacilli may be introduced in the water used for cleansing or added for commercial purposes. Milk provides an excellent culture medium and a rapid growth of organisms ensues. The milk may be contaminated in the handling by bacillus carriers or by the presence of typhoid cases in the dairy milkers, or in the families of employes, or in the employes themselves, at the collecting and distributing stations. It is to be remembered that the organisms are excreted in the feces and in the urine of patients and convalescents (sputum, etc., may be disregarded), that for a milk-borne epidemic the transference of excreta directly by the handlers from themselves or from a patient, or indirectly through water or by flies, is necessary. Cows do not harbor typhoid bacilli. As the bacilli are not killed by freezing, ice cream would na-

turally be suspected as a source of infection. An instructive epidemic has been reported by Barras of Govan. In five days there were nineteen cases of typhoid, who had eaten ice cream from one store. The proprietor, who assisted in making the ice cream, had been ailing for ten days with what later proved to be typhoid. The milk supply was excluded as a cause. Other foods, such as oysters fattened in the vicinity of sewer outlets, butter, cheese, and vegetables, have all acted as carriers of infection.

The house fly is sociable and a good mixer. He may breakfast with the baby in a tenement, lunch in a garbage can, and dine with a millionaire in the evening. He is not careful of his person. Bacilli may cling to his feet and body or be swallowed to be deposited later. Fischer estimates the duration of life of typhoid bacilli in the bodies of flies at twenty-three days. The spread and persistence of the disease in the Spanish-American and African Wars was largely due to this pest. With the decrease of the number of flies in the autumn the number of cases decreased rapidly. Regiments in which the mess tents were screened had fewer cases. In the 1902 epidemic in the Chicago Ghetto, where the sanitary arrangements are of the poorest, Alice Hamilton found that flies were the chief cause of transmission. Typhoid bacilli were repeatedly cultivated from them. The spread of the disease in rural communities must be largely attributed to flies. The Chicago Board of Health has recently instituted an educational crusade whose slogan is "Swat the Fly." The public schools are being utilized with telling effect in this propaganda—a contrast with the failure of the Omaha public schools to provide boiled water during the last epidemic.

Direct infection by contact is known, but is of minor consequence.

Typhoid always has a case for a primary focus, and proper attention given to this case with prevention of contamination of food and water supplies would in a decade

stamp out the disease, or render it merely sporadic. On economic grounds alone it is desirable to be rid of typhoid. In the United States the annual mortality is thirty-three per 100,000. In Prussia, one to two per 100,000. It has been conservatively estimated that in the United States the disease entails an actual annual cost of $10,000,000 and an economic loss of $50,000,000. The recent epidemic in Omaha furnished 799 cases, among which were 110 deaths. An estimate of care, of physician and nurse, loss of wages, cost of ultimate complications such as gall bladder disease, etc., could be placed conservatively at $400 per patient, or a total of $319,000. Placing a human life at statutory value, the deaths would figure $550,000—or a total of $869,600—needless expenditure for a preventable disease. Four per cent interest on the above sum would provide an efficient scientific health commission unhampered by political obligations and ambitions, where decisions in sanitary matters could rise above the demands of commercialism.

The moral effect of death cannot be measured in dollars and cents. The loss of a husband, with the consequent forcing of the wife into the industrial world and the deprivation of children of mothers and fathers cannot be reckoned. Seven-tenths of all male deaths from typhoid occur between twenty and fifty—at the highest productive period. Two-thirds of the female deaths are during the child-bearing and motherhood period. One-half of all deaths occur before the twenty-fourth year i. e., at the time of the individual's greatest indebtedness to society and at the beginning of the paying-back period. The account with typhoid is not closed when the patient has recovered and is back at his work. Thayer has shown that a much larger per cent of the cases known to have typhoid in the Johns Hopkins hospital show early arterial degenerative findings than is found in those who have not had it. To the score of tpyhoid must be added much of the gall bladder trouble of later life, with its suffering, medical and surgical expenditures, and deaths.

The typhoid mortality stands at thirty-three plus per 100,000 in the United States—a higher figure than any European country save unfortunate Italy. In the Vienna General Hospital typhoid is so exceptional that a case is looked upon as the show case of the ward or clinic which has it. This is not the result of a lack of intelligence on the part of Americans, but another instance of governmental shiftlessness based on ignorance and on our political, business, or legal methods and desensitized consciences. The prophlaxis of typhoid is but a part of the problem of preventive medicine. It is intimately associated with hygiene in general. It has been estimated (Hazen) and corroborated that for every death from typhoid fever that is prevented, two or three deaths from other causes are avoided. In perfecting sanitary methods in the handling and manufacturing of foods, a modicum of teleologic altruism must ultimately be engendered in business minds and induce such minds to appreciate their responsibilities to the body social.

The state should guarantee pure water, air and food to its people. Pollution of waterways in the vast majority of cases becomes an interstate problem and is up to the national government for solution. A typhoid epidemic is at first a local question with which our intricate commercial relationships may assume interstate significance at any time. The protecting of the inhabitants of neighboring states is a strong argument for the right of existence of a national health bureau. In the recent typhoid epidemic in Omaha it was discovered that refuse from the Council Bluffs city dump was carried directly over to the Burt street water intake on the Nebraska side.

Sufficient facts have already been touched upon to show the far-reaching economic and sociologic import of typhoid fever. Its prevention is involved with sanitation in general. Its problems are clearly understood and their solution is a long step toward the solution of many other disease problems which confront us. A typhoid epidemic is a confession

of negligence on the part of the community affected, as ignorance should no longer be offered as an excuse.

Of typhoid fever we may well say with Kingsley: "We and not the visitation of God, are the cause of these epidemics; and of us, now that we are fairly warned of our responsibility, will our brothers' blood be required." (Quoted from Carroll Edson.)

No attempt has been made to consider methods. Much could be written on the value of vaccination first tried by Wright in the Boer War, and used with telling efficiency in the Japanese War and in our recent manoeuvers at San Antonio. The disease responsibility of corporations such as purveyors, railroads, water companies, construction companies, etc., is an interesting chapter. To illustrate: last fall there were several cases of typhoid fever in the Douglas County Hospital. The men had been originally shipped from Omaha into Wyoming to work in a construction gang. Through defective sanitary regulations, typhoid broke out in the camp and these men were sent back to Omaha to be taken care of at the expense of Douglas County. This custom should be of interest to the taxpayers.

THE OMAHA PLAN OF COMMISSION GOVERNMENT.

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IN the autumn of 1900, the City of Galveston, Texas, was overwhelmed by a West Indian hurricane. Out of the chaos into which that city was thrown, its people evolved a new form of government known as the "Galveston Plan of Commission Government," which it substituted for the existing form in September, 1901. This form of municipal government was launched forth at the dawn of a reform era of our country, and quickly spread until today close to two hundred American municipalities have adopted this idea of government. As the idea of commission government for municipalities spread, it underwent development and change. The Galveston plan has been materially modified in many places to suit the needs of the municipality adopting it and to strengthen the weak points that experience has developed.

It is not the purpose of this article to go into the history of commission form of government for cities,—a book could be written thereon without exhausting the subject; the scope of this article will be rather to deal with the "Omaha Plan" of commission government for cities.

During the 1910-11 session of the Nebraska legislature, there was introduced a bill providing for optional commission form of government for certain cities in the State of Nebraska; this bill afterward became a law. Under this law the City of Omaha availed itself of the opportunity of accepting commission form of government, and is now governed by the provisions of that act.

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The Omaha Plan of commission government is simple. It follows largely the Galveston plan, but perhaps more nearly what is known as the Des Moines plan. Under the Omaha Plan, the city is governed by one small board consisting of seven commissioners or councilmen, the idea being that the city is to be managed or governed by a board of directors occupying much the same position as the board of directors of a private corporation, the purpose being to eliminate the complicated system of government in vogue in many cities and to cut all the red tape that has encumbered and limited the officials in the American municipality of the past. This directory or council is composed of seven qualified voters of the city who are elected not from wards or precincts, but by the city at large, upon a non-partisan ballot. These seven commissioners or councilmen upon their election select one of their number as mayor. By this plan the government of the city is divided into seven departments as follows: Public Affairs; Accounts and Finances; Police, Sanitation and Public Safety; Fire, Protection and Water Supply; Street Cleaning and Maintenance; Public Improvements; and Parks and Public Property.

The directory or council is given authority to provide the powers and duties to be exercised and performed by each department, may assign a particular officer or employee to more than one department, and may require any officer or employee to perform duties in any number of departments. The directory or council assigns a councilman to each of these departments to have charge and supervision thereof, he being responsible to the directory or council for his conduct in the administration of the affairs of his department, except that the mayor has charge of the department of public affairs. Under this plan, the mayor has general supervision of the government of the city, although he has no greater power in that government than any other commissioner. Each commissioner, except the mayor, receives a salary of $4,500 a year; the mayor receives a salary of $5,000 a year.

In this directory or council are lodged all executive, legislative or judicial powers possessed or exercised by any officer or board of the city prior to the adoption of the commission plan of government, except those powers possessed by the Water Board of the city. This exception in favor of the Water Board was made because at the time of the passage of the act, the Water Board, on behalf of the city, was seeking to acquire the water plant in the city of Omaha, and it was believed by those in charge of the bill that the members of this board being especially familiar with the proceedings looking to the acquisition of that plant, it was the part of wisdom to permit them to prosecute to completion those proceedings which were instituted under their supervision.

It might here be said that the act which provides for the Omaha Plan does not substitute a new charter for cities accepting this form of government. It merely substitutes a new form of government to apply the existing laws governing cities adopting the plan.

Under this plan, it is further provided that the directory or council may create such offices as in the judgment of the directory or council may be essential and necessary to the economical and efficient conduct of the government of the city and the directory or council is further empowered to provide what salaries such officers shall receive, the duties and powers of such officers, and may at any time dismiss any officer or employee with or without cause, with this exception, that no member or officer of the fire or police department shall be discharged for political reasons nor until the officer or member thereof shall have had a hearing before the directory. This gives to the directory or council the absolute control over all subordinate officials and employees, with the limited exception just mentioned.

The Omaha Plan differs somewhat from the commission plan of many cities in that there is no civil service provision protecting the tenure of office or employment of sub-

ordinate officials and employes. The purpose of this provision in the Omaha plan is to delegate to the directory of the city all the power possessed by the city, legislative, executive and judicial, with the limitations heretofore shown, and to hold the members of the directory responsible for the administration of the city. Under the laws governing most of the municipalities of this country, the council is merely a legislative department of the city enacting its ordinances by by-laws. These in turn are carried out by the mayor and other city officials, many of whom are elective and not responsible in any way to the council. By having the responsibility divided among a large number of officials, the blame for misgovernment is easily shifted from the shoulders of one officer to another, and the public is often at a loss to determine upon whose shoulders to lay the blame for mismanagement in city government. Under the Omaha plan, the responsibility is placed upon the directory of seven councilmen, each of whom has direct charge of a department, so that the electors of a city can very quickly place the responsibility for any mismanagement in municipal affairs.

The advocates of the old plan for government of cities contend that for the protection of the city it is necessary to have several independent officers, each of whom acts as a check, more or less, upon the other. This is obviated in the Omaha plan by what is known as the initiative, the referendum, and the recall, as well as the non-partisan ballot.

While under the old system of municipal government the mayor's veto was the only check upon the council's legislative power, by the plan under consideration the people reserve to themselves the right to veto all ordinances or by-laws passed by their directory through the medium of the referendum. By the provisions of this referendum, no ordinance or by-law by the directory, except appropriation ordinances to pay the salaries of officers or employees of the city, and urgency ordinances for the immediate pre-

servation of the public peace, health or safety, (which ordinances must contain a statement of such emergency) shall go into effect or have any force until fifteen days after the final passage thereof. If, during such fifteen days, a petition properly signed by fifteen per cent of the highest number of votes cast for any of the councilmen at the last preceding general election protesting against the passage of the ordinance be presented to the directory, then the ordinance is suspended from going into operation, and the directory is required to reconsider the ordinance, and if it be not repealed by the directory, then the ordinance shall be submitted to the voters at a special election to be called for that purpose or at a general election, and such ordinance shall not become operative unless a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon vote in favor thereof.

To insure direct control by the people over the members of the directory, and to remove any of them that in the opinion of the people have been recreant to the trust reposed in them, this plan provides for what is known as the recall. A councilman may at any time be removed by the qualified electors of the city. To remove or to recall a director or councilman, a petition signed by electors equal in number to at least thirty per cent of the highest vote cast at the last preceding general city election demanding an election of a successor to the person sought to be recalled, stating generally the grounds upon which the removal is sought, and proposing a candidate for election to succeed him, is required to be filed with the City Clerk. The City Clerk is required within ten days to determine the sufficiency of this petition, and if sufficient, the directory are required to fix without delay a date for holding an election, which date shall be not less than thirty nor more than sixty days from the date of the Clerk's certificate to the directory showing the petition sufficient. On the second Tuesday prior to the recall election, a primary is to be held, at which time the candidate receiving the highest number of votes is

nominated and such candidate, in addition to the one named in the recall petition, shall be placed upon a ballot at the recall election. The incumbent shall also be placed upon the ballot unless he otherwise requests. At such election, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected, and at such election if some other person than the incumbent receives the highest number of votes, the incumbent shall thereupon be deemed removed from office, upon the qualification of his successor. If the party receiving the highest number of votes, in the event such party is not the incumbent, fails to qualify as provided by law, the office shall be deemed vacant and filled by the remaining members of the directory. The manner of conducting this election, the canvassing of the vote, and the declaring of the result, shall be the same in all respects as the general election provided for under this plan, which will be discussed later.

By this plan of government, the electors of the city have reserved to themselves the right to legislate in addition to the right granted to their directory; that is, that while legislative power has been conferred upon the directory, the electors of the city still retain the power in themselves to pass any ordinance or by-law which under the general laws of the state the municipality is empowered to enact. By this means, the electors may govern themselves and pass by-laws or ordinances which they deem necessary or expedient, whenever their directory refuse to act.

It often happens that under representative government, the electorate select as their representatives high-minded men who are in every way competent and qualified, men against whom no just ground for recall could be lodged, but who, nevertheless, by reason of their peculiar frame of mind do not reflect the feelings, ambitions, hopes or sentiments of the people. If a city should elect directors of this character, there would be no relief through the recall, as such directors or councilmen would in any recall election

have the sympathy and support, no doubt, of a majority of the electors, and as a result, the people would fail to secure by-laws and ordinances for their city which a majority thereof deemed to be best for the interests of the community. For the purpose of meeting such a condition, a provision for initiating laws by the people has been made under this plan of government. This initiative method of enacting laws is not a new device, but was in a modified form used and enforced in the towns of New England at the time of the formation of our government. Under the Omaha plan, ordinances may be enacted under the initiative by petition and vote of the electors. Whenever a petition signed by qualified electors equal in number to fifteen per cent of the vote cast at the last preceding city election, petitioning the directory to enact a proposed ordinance, is filed with the directory, it is required either to enact such ordinance without amendment within thirty days, or submit it to a vote of the people at the next election held within such city regardless of whether or not such election be a city, county or state election, and whenever twenty-five per cent of such qualified electors petition that a special election be called to submit a proposed ordinance, the directory is required either to enact such ordinance without amendment within thirty days or submit the same to a vote of the people at a special election called by the directory for that purpose, the date of which shall not be less than fifty days nor more than seventy days after the filing of the petition for the proposed ordinance. The proposed ordinance shall be published once in each daily newspaper of general circulation in the city, not more than twenty days nor less than five days before the submission thereof to the electors. If a majority of the electors voting on the proposed ordinance shall vote in favor thereof, the proposed ordinance thereupon becomes a valid and binding ordinance of the city. An ordinance passed by the initiative method cannot be altered or modified by the directory within one year of the

adoption thereof. The only limitation upon the initiative provided by this plan, is that the same measure, either in form or essential substance, shall not be submitted to the electors oftener than once in two years.

This directory or council is elected by what is known as the non-partisan ballot. Any elector of the municipality is qualified to become a member of the directory. Any person desiring to become a candidate is required to file a petition with the City Clerk signed by at least one hundred qualified electors of the city, requesting that the name of the candidate be placed upon the official ballot as a candidate at the primary election, which primary election is held on the fourth Tuesday prior to the general city election. Both the primary and general elections are conducted by ballot, the use of voting machines being specifically prohibited. At the primary election all candidates filing a petition and paying a filing fee of $10.00 to partially cover the expense of holding such election, are placed upon the primary ballot. This ballot is arranged by the City Clerk. The names upon the ballot are rotated so that the position of the candidate on the ballot in the different voting precincts is different. This rotating of names is arranged in the following manner: The form of the ballot is set up by the printer with the names in the order in which they are placed upon the sample ballot prepared by the City Clerk, and in printing the ballots for the various election districts or precincts, the positions of the names are changed for each election district. In making the change of position, the printer is required to take the line of type changing the name at the head of the form placing it at the bottom, shoving up the column so that the name that was second before the change shall be first after the change, thus insuring to each candidate equal opportunity so far as position upon the ballot is concerned. No designation of any party endorsement shall be placed after any name, the name of the candidate being all that is permitted upon the

HONORABLE DUNCAN M. VINSONHALER,
who presided as toastmaster at the Founders'
Day Banquet.

ballot, except the instruction to the voter as to the manner of voting. At this primary election, the fourteen candidates receiving the highest number of votes become the candidates and the only candidates whose names are printed upon the official ballot at the regular election. The regular election is conducted the same as the primary election, and the seven candidates receiving the highest number of votes at such election are elected the members of the board of directors of the city.

Under this plan it is made a misdemeanor, subjecting the guilty person to a fine of one hundred dollars or a jail sentence not exceeding thirty days, for any officer or employee of the city to solicit or otherwise exert his influence directly or indirectly, to influence any officer or employee of the city to adopt his political views. The directory are required to meet at least once a week in regular session, the time of such meeting to be fixed by the directory.

Any city which shall have operated for more than four years under the commission form, may abandon the provision of the act by a vote of the majority of the qualified electors held at an election called to vote upon the question after a petition equal to at least twenty-five per cent of the highest vote cast for any councilman elected at the last preceding general election of the city has been filed with the City Clerk, asking for such an election.

This, in a general way, covers the various provisions of the Omaha plan of municipal government.

Briefly stated, the plan provides for a small elective board of seven councilmen elected on a non-partisan ballot by all the electors of the city, each member of which has direct supervision of one of the departments of municipal government. This board possesses all the legislative, executive and judicial powers possessed by the different officers and departments of the city with one or two exceptions, as such power existed prior to the adoption of the commission plan. The members of the board are subject to re-

moval by recall and any legislation enacted by them is subject to a veto by the people through the referendum. The people of the municipality also reserve in themselves the right to legislate, which right is supplemental to the right possessed by the board of directors or council.

Under this plan one and the same body makes the by-laws and ordinances and enforces them, appoints and removes the officers and employes of the city as well as fixes their salaries and qualifications. This is a large power to place in the hands of one board, but time and experience have demonstrated that it works for economy, simplicity and efficiency in municipal affairs. There have not been wanting those who have questioned the wisdom of the commission plan. They may be divided into three classes: Those who believe in a municipal government by party and through organization; those who believe that the different departments of municipal government should be kept separate and distinct, that is, that those officers exercising executive or administrative functions should not at the same time be given legislative or judicial powers; and those who are opposed to the initiating of laws by the people directly under the initiative, and the recall of unfaithful officials by the people before the expiration of the term for which they were elected.

The opponents of this plan claim that by centralizing all the powers in a small board, the members are afforded an opportunity to develop a powerful political machine, and that sinister special interests may more easily dominate a government of this character. They point to the experience of the City of New Orleans under a commission form of government over a third of a century ago, which government was a prototype of the present form of commission government. It is interesting to note, however, that as a rule political machines have been opposed to this plan and that many special interests deeply concerned with municipal government in the past have opposed the adoption of the

commission form in the different cities. This would lead one to believe that these objections urged against commission form of government were not well founded.

Commission form of government is a human institution and must be carried out by human agencies and is therefore not free from defects. A city will be as well or poorly governed under a commission form of government as its electorate may determine in their selection of the board of directors for the city. It is not too much to say that had New Orleans tried its plan of government in the first quarter of the twentieth century with the enlightened state of public opinion and the general interest in public affairs that now prevails, it would have experienced a very different result than it did in the third quarter of the nineteenth century.

The friends of commission government contend that it will bring peace and order out of chaos and confusion. That it will supplant the rule of the boss by the rule of the people, and that the rapid progress commission form of government has made among American cities, presages the dawn of a brighter day in municipal government. While the claims of its friends may be exaggerated, it is, no doubt, true that many cities which in recent years have taken up commission form of government have experienced a marked improvement in the conduct of their municipal affairs.

The Omaha plan contains most of the progressive features found in the different laws devised to govern municipalities by commission, and there is no reason why it should not work well when once put into operation.

THE DUTY OF THE UNIVERSITY TO THE STATE.

*HONORABLE JERRY B. SULLIVAN.

IT is indeed a beautiful custom to review the memory and life-work of those who in the maintenance of integrity, the promotion of commerce and trade made the world better by reason of their existence. In every period of the past the goodness and greatness of men have been crystalized into poetry and song and their deeds recorded on pages of history, that those coming after may profit by their example. On every square of every city of our land is found the statue of him, who upon the field of battle offered as a sacrifice his person or property for the propagation of liberty; on every page is written the efforts of those who did something to lessen hardship and to make sure that more of equality might be had among the people; in every community is spoken the name of some one, who, far in advance of others, cleared the way for moral and material prosperity. The pioneer of yesterday is the hero of today. Those who hewed out the path and by their industry foreshadowed today are the true makers of the nation's welfare.

Wealth of dollars is not the sole criterion of a country's greatness. Of more interest and of greater significance to the future is the work of him who, as the result of a busy life, accumulated of this world's goods more than was necessary for personal use and, looking into the future, beheld the necessity for the establishment of institutions of learning, where the youth of the land would receive that

*This address was delivered at the Founders' Day banquet held at the Hotel Rome, Omaha, February 7, 1912.

assistance so necessary in the contest of life. "It is not all of life to live, as it is not all of death to die" is a true and trite saying.

This evening we meet to pay homage and respect to the life-work of those whose names are household words, whose deeds are evidenced on every side in this thriving city, pioneers of the west, of sturdy manhood, who, braving hardships and toil, by industry and thrift, carved a place of imperishable fame. Creighton University stands today as the product of such men. The name of "Creighton" and "Omaha," business integrity and free education are synonomous. Well indeed may the citizens of this city meet each year to pay their meed of praise to the memory of those who did so much for this state and its people.

I did not have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Edward Creighton, but in that broader field chronicling the accomplishments of men where successful business enterprises—the result of good judgment—so materially assist in the growth and development of the state, the name of Edward Creighton is a household word. I did have the pleasure of an acquaintance with Count John A. Creighton, one whose stately bearing, dignified appearance and kindly smile gave the truest evidence of a heart filled with love and a mind so clear it was able to see into the future and comprehend its requirements. Educated in the field of work as well as the college, he saw the necessity of a higher training where the school room would open the door and experience would be the degree. Knowing that an educated man is a necessity, by his bounty he established a university and declared that its high school and collegiate departments should be free.

Here, in the center of a mighty republic, is founded a university whose doors never close, where science and art are taught without profit and without price. Here on the broad prairies of the west, where men grow as true and erect as he cedars of Lebanon; where the limitless fields be-

come the granary of the world; where liberty and justice are the evidential marks of true civilization; where man stands as master guided by but one thought, "goodness," having but one motto, "uprightness" and placing as the crowning act of his life, "charity to all;" where business integrity predominates over sharpness, where industry and the love of human beings outweigh wealth and snobbery, here these two brothers said we will make our home and establish a university for all classes and creeds. What a noble conception of duty!

Education of the highest sort is more needed today than at any other period of human existence. In every department of life there is advancement. There is more of good, more of friendship, more offering of assistance to others now than at any other period in the world's history. It matters not what field you may enter, you observe progress. The scientist is penetrating the very clouds and delving into the depths of mother earth to ascertain its age. The chemist is finding new conditions that did not exist yesterday; a Pasteur has given to humanity remedies of which the ancients never dreamed. The sociologist is striving in every way to find relief from hardship and to bring comfort and aid to those less fortunate. It is a period when competition is the most severe, when capital and labor are apparently in deadly conflict, when the mighty forces of wealth and power are arrayed against the rights and privileges of the citizen, when property is seemingly elevated above man. What a period in which to live, what a moment in which to give of the bounty we have received as the result of a life well spent, that the generation now coming on the scene may have a firmer grasp and a truer conception of the rights and duties of the citizen.

With all this advancement and progress there go problems the most serious, involving the stability of the home and the integrity of the nation. Liberty does not mean license. Law and order are the first requisites of good

citizenship, and the institutions of learning must not forget that the truest disciple of good government should be the educated man. It must not be forgotten that any education is faulty which fails to impress upon the student that obedience to law is the first obligation. It has been frequently said, that in a republic enforcement of law is lax. Let it not be said that institutions of learning neglect to instruct those under their charge, that citizens of a republic should be more law abiding than any class of which the world records.

There is progress and development in every branch of human action. Questions the most momentous are presenting themselves. Never before in the history of our government has business in its relations to law come into such close contact. Commerce is expanding, new fields of trade are opening and the problem of vested and human rights was never so acute as it is today. Who will answer these questions that every interest may be protected? This government was created to make men free, not rich; that there should exist equality, not classes; that equal opportunity may knock at every door. To maintain these fundamental truths, the constitutional guarantees of liberty and happiness, we need men of courage and fidelity, who have faith in the perpetuity of democratic institutions. Has the cultured man done his part to uphold the arm of democracy and thereby advance civilization? Have the universities done their part in the development and growth of the nation? It is worthy of thought, and universities may well consider, that the cultured man has not in the past done what he should have done to advance and assist the growth and development of humanity, commerce and trade. Too frequently has it been that those who are best fitted to lead were merely followers. Culture has isolated itself from the common class and apparently is unwilling to lead where the masses are interested. There is nothing so much needed today as a man, a man with the culture of an Adams, the

statesmanship of a Webster and the humanity of a Lincoln. The business world appeals this moment as it never did before for the strictest integrity in which economy and efficiency are the basis of success. The government itself is appealing for assistance in every department that wrong may be eliminated and graft destroyed. Humanity in its contest with concentrated power is appealing for that man filled with the love of human rights, whose education is based on worth, who will stand for the suppression of wrong.

Looking for a moment into the history of the greatest and last republic of the world, who and what will make it strong and insure its future, but the truly educated man? What was it that turned the spinning wheels of England and made her the mistress as well as the market place of the world, that carried her flag on land and water, that gave her the true distinction of saying, the sun never set upon her dominions, that made her loved and feared? It was not her universities, it was her sound, determined business men of muscle, brain and brawn that opened her manufactories, guided her ships and made her mistress of the commercial world. What was it that created the great banking interests of France and gave her the proud distinction of being known as the banking house of the world, a country with the largest debt ever placed upon a civilized nation, yet with more than ninety per cent owned and held by her own people, a land of small farmers, of intelligent cultivation, of thrift and efficiency? It was not her universities that opened the door and made these things possible. Education has not done what it should for the advancement of humanity, industry and commerce. Will it be different in a republic, where intelligence is the basis, economy the hope and democracy the aspiration of all the people?

Why should the man of culture refuse to lead when questions of vital importance are uppermost in the public mind? Why should the professional man who by environ-

ment and education is informed as to conditions, when propositions directly affecting the welfare of the people, challenging the supremacy of the home, when law enforcement is at low ebb, fail to respond in the hour of trial. A carpenter should be more than a mere user of saw and plane, he should be a builder, conceiving new ideas for the benefit of his fellow workmen. The educated man must not falter and the plea I make tonight is, that this university instill into the minds and hearts of its students the thought that they will fail in their duty unless they stand as leaders in all that is good and true, that the mere making of a livelihood is no recompense for their existence. Culture and democracy should go hand in hand,—culture, the guide, and democracy pointing the way, and then the scholar will be a power and the university the hope of a free and enlightened people. He who does his part in such a country that the diffusion of knowledge may be more general, that men and women may have more of happiness by reason thereof, is performing the truest work it is possible to conceive.

The universities should be the life-blood of the nation. They are the arteries through which flow the current of patriotism and justice. Within their walls are educated those who tomorrow will solve the question between capital and labor, who will educate men towards work, not away from it; who will instil into the young man the basic principles of a true life; who will equip him mentally with a true conception of right; who will place before him business principles as well as philosophical truth, and thus armed, send him forth able to make and create a place for himself in the world, keeping constantly in mind his duties as a citizen and to humanity.

The men who founded this university to equip others to meet the questions of the day did so in the starry night out on the prairies of the boundless west with the broad canopy of Heaven as their roof, where hardship and toil was a daily occurrence, and by energy and industry erected a monu-

ment that time cannot destroy. It was not through books they ascertained these propositions. It was on the field of strife and toil they beheld the mighty questions now confronting us and the necessity of meeting them. These men with ideals of the highest and a determination that was marvelous grasped the opportunity and linked your city commercially with the golden west. Here, they said, we will erect a university where the youth of the land will be instructed to become upright men.

There is more of a necessity for true and genuine education in a republic than under any other form of government. Questions momentous to this nation and the prosperity of its citizens are constantly arising, and they will only be answered by an intelligent and patriotic public. The atmosphere of a republic is destructive of evil and wrong doing. It abhors slavery in any form, whether in the depriving of liberty or of property.

It is said Cleopatra's needle was erected by slaves. For more than 2,000 years it stood in ancient Egypt surviving the storm of ages, untouched by the hand of time. Erected at a time when the rights of human beings were ignored, when upon the throne sat tyranny and oppression, when laws were enacted for the few, and the privileged class ruled, it knew not the effect of an atmosphere freighted with charity, humanity and love. It was transplanted to this republic where the first sunbeam that touched it was equality, where the first dewdrop was liberty and where slavery was unknown. It could not withstand these influences of liberty and freedom, and at once it began to crumble and decay until scientists say it is but a question of time when it will be a thing of the past,—it could not withstand the atmosphere of the free.

Justice has received a wonderful impetus in the last century. There is more humanity throughout the world, there is less hardship and intemperate action, there are more liberty-loving, God-fearing citizens, there is a truer

democracy today than ever before. In my judgment it can all be traced to the influence and power of the great republic of the western continent. This republic is based upon an intelligent, educated citizenship. Education is the corner-stone of the structure, patriotism and loyalty its object lesson, and it will live forever because it stands upon the rock of humanity. He who by the work of hand and brain did something to increase this intelligence, this patriotism, this loyalty, is worthy of emulation and praise. The mighty pioneers leaving comfort and home, penetrating the boundless west, rearing cities, building railroads, clearing highways, are the men whose means today shed lustre upon this republic.

Those who enable youth to have a larger conception of life, to be more true to fellow-citizens and to receive without cost and without price an education are the worthy pioneers of the nation. Tonight in this republic there does not exist a history chronicling the deeds of the past, placing upon the tablets of fame the name of those who did something for country and education, but has inscribed the name of Creighton. What higher eulogy can be given to anyone than to say of him, "Thou hast done thy duty?" What a heritage the Creighton brothers transmitted to posterity? Standing on the mountain top they looked into the future and with a prophetic eye beheld the progress and development of this state and city, and then said on this rock, we will establish a university. It shall stand for the enlightenment and prosperity of the community and the betterment of the state. It shall have as its foundation "truth" and its motto shall be "freedom." Can men have a truer conception of duty to home and country?

It is not the commanders of armies that have made the world great. It is not battleships that have forecasted enlightenment, it is the noble patriotic citizen with God as his guide, humanity as the object of his life work, whose name today is inscribed in the hearts of the people, whose life is worthy of emulation.

To Creighton University all power and praise! May it live up to the standard upon which it is based. From its halls will go forth year after year, a band of young men qualified to lead in business, government and life. Standing as it does in the center of a great nation, at a time when the solution of mighty questions is uppermost, when the integrity of the nation is at stake, when men and women are appealing for more rights, for equal opportunities, oh, what a moment to lend an influence and inspiration to those within its walls. Those who depart to do the work assigned, what a heritage they have by the good work of this university. An institution whose doors are always open, whose path is ever towards the morning sun, that stands for the right, is worthy of those that made it possible for it to exist.

Go forth, O mighty university and let your influence and career be as true in every field and department as your founders'; so live that home and state may rejoice at the work you are doing, that your graduates may stand for all that is good and all that is American; that the work they do may be to make the world better, life sweeter and the hardship of human beings less, and at last when this republic perishes, if it ever does, let the pennant of Creighton University, with humanity upon its folds, be the last to sink.

THE MAKING OF A PHYSICIAN.

*A. L. MUIRHEAD, A. B., M. D.

A GOOD physician cannot be made from poor material. The raw material should possess certain essential qualities to insure success, and one of the frequent causes of failure is lack of necessary physical, mental or moral qualities.

The physical qualifications are no less important than the mental and moral, but are too frequently overlooked. The possession of good health is as essential to a physician as to any other individual. The services required, especially in general practice, are such as test the endurance of even the most robust. The varying character of professional duties, the loss of sleep, and irregularity of meals are only a small part of the physical difficulties the physician has to contend with. Frequent and intimate contact with infectious diseases and unsanitary conditions expose him to greater danger than anyone else, even the nurse not excepted, for the nurse has only one patient at a time. The pressing necessity for rapid transit is another element of danger, which has been considerably increased by the advent of the automobile in recent years.

Not only should the physician possess good general health, but a fairly normal condition of the special senses is also a necessity. The senses of sight, hearing and touch are essential to a proper investigation of abnormal conditions of the patient and are also of value in giving timely warning of danger.

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The possession of a good memory is not the only, or even the most important mental requirement. Success in the practice of medicine requires well developed powers of reasoning. Rational therapeutics is the result of correct reasoning from accurate information, while empiricism is the result of mere memorizing in acquiring medical knowledge.

Good judgment, also known as common sense, is another important qualification. It means the ability to distinguish between the trivial and the important, between the incidental and the essential in matters pertaining to injury or disease. The man lacking good judgment will treat symptoms apparent in a given case, the man possessing it will find and treat the underlying cause.

Perhaps the most essential of all qualifications is that of thoroughness, and it is one very frequently lacking. The majority of medical students have more desire "to pass" than to master the various branches of the medical curriculum, and later on as physician, they have more ambition to treat or operate cases and collect fees than to permanently benefit their patients.

A very large percentage of physicians fail to achieve lasting success for want of the essential moral qualities. Moral shipwrecks are altogether too common among medical men. The temptations which always assail a young man on leaving the home atmosphere and those peculiar to a medical college, require firm moral stamina if one would maintain his moral integrity. Later on the temptations and vicissitudes incidental to medical practice require still greater moral firmness and wholesomeness to avoid the many pitfalls. It is sad, but doubtless true, that sanatoria for the treatment of drug addicitions have more medical men as patients (in proportion to the number in that profession) than any other class. The cause is not want of knowledge of the danger of drug addiction, but want of moral strength and conviction.

Simple honesty is another important quality essential to true success and too often lightly esteemed. The student who cribs or cheats in recitations and examinations will likely make use of questionable or dishonest methods for self-advancement when he becomes a physician. He will misrepresent the condition of his patient to secure a larger fee; he will operate or recommend an operation whenever consent can be secured regardless of pathology or ultimate consequences, and, as for fee-splitting, he will consider it a sacred right whether he be the splitter or "splittee."

Sympathy and tact are two qualities, whether mental or moral, which have much to do with professional success in medicine. Many a man of broad sympathy and ready tact has succeeded where another of far greater technical skill, but lacking these qualities, has failed. Every case of illness presents two aspects, the medical and the human, and one is about as important as the other. Any patient's humanity falls short of a true ideal. Sympathy and tact will frequently secure the co-operation of a patient and his relatives that could not be secured by any other means and which is so important in family practice.

After having selected proper material for the making of a physician, what is the next step? How much preliminary education shall be required before taking up the actual study of the medical branches? I believe our present standards have a wrong unit of measurement. The element of time is given altogether too much prominence. A blockhead may put in four years in high school and two or more years in college without much real mental development, while another man, lacking these educational privileges, may, by earnest personal effort, arrive at greater mental growth while otherwise employed. Mental development, however attained, should be the real standard of qualification. The ability to grasp and assimilate scientific facts and the power of continued concentration of the attention are of more importance than any amount of routine stuffing.

Mere physical presence at an institution of learning does not always result in mental growth. The self taught man who has acquired the power of concentration by persistent effort is more fitted to take up the study of medicine than the college graduate or undergraduate who cannot concentrate his attention for over ten minutes without stopping to roll a cigarette, and yet he does not have even an equal standing.

A method of evaluating mental development must and can be found. College entrance examining boards, with a high regard for and keen discernment of mental maturity rather than mere memory capacity should administer and adjust our matriculation requirements. I am not objecting to high entrance requirements; on the contrary, I believe that in many cases it is not high enough. Our medical degrees are not recognized by any country on earth, not even Cuba. This condition should be overcome by bringing our preliminary requirements up to those of England and Germany and adding, if necessary, one more year to the medical course proper; this extra year being chiefly clinical in hospitals or under trained clinical teachers.

Having entered a medical college, what course should be taken to fit the student for his future professional career? Upon the foundation already laid shall he build an extensive structure of thin veneer or a smaller edifice of more solid material? Shall he acquire a smattering of all the sciences related to medicine, of all the theories pertaining to medical sciences, and of all the specialties represented by the members of his college faculty, or shall he employ the limited time at his disposal in gaining a thorough knowledge of the art of medicine and leave the theories, specialties and non-essentials to a later period of enforced leisure? I fear too much veneer is being employed in medical, as well as other kinds of education and not enough in solid masonry. The medical teacher often seems to lose sight of the ultimate object in the making of

MR. EDWARD J. McVANN,
recently elected President of the Arts Alumni Association.

a physician and strives to impress the student with the idea that his special subject, whatever it may be, is the important one. We are trying to do too much, in the space of four years, for the capacity of the average student. The exceptional student can accomplish the task satisfactorily, the backward one will fail, but the average student passes his examinations under stress and afterwards wonders how he ever did it. If the course of study outlined in the catalogues of most of our medical colleges is to be strictly adhered to and is essential for an ordinary medical education, then the length of time required should be increased.

Many of our recent graduates in medicine are attempting to pose as specialists in various lines when they should be completing their studies along general lines. One of the evils of medical practice today is the large crop of unripe specialists that is offered to the public, and for this our medical schools are to some extent responsible.

Although in recent years marked improvement has been made in methods of medical instruction, yet many schools need further changes in methods. Less didactic and more laboratory and clinical teaching is needed. Mere abstract knowledge, without the skill to apply it, is of little value. The world today is looking for men who can do things, not for men who know. This is one reason why the brilliant student does not often make the most successful physician.

Laboratory work is of value for the training it gives in manual dexterity, accurate observation and correct deduction, as well as for the actual facts which it demonstrates. Clinical teaching is the only method of applying the lessons learned in other departments. All the work of the medical course should focus upon the clinic. Not the general amphitheater clinic, where the student merely furnishes the background of the picture, and, at a distance, sees the great surgeon do something, he cannot tell what, and hears him describe conditions he cannot comprehend, but the bedside clinic where the student comes in actual personal contact

with the sick or injured, and he has an opportunity to do, under proper guidance, the things he must do as a physician later on. The hospital wards and the dispensary clinics offer the best opportunities for true clinical teaching, but being less spectacular than the general clinic they are often underestimated and neglected.

In conclusion, I would add that the influence of the personal example of the teacher upon the professional and moral character of the student can hardly be overestimated. This is especially true of clinical professors, and the whole professional career of many a man has been made or marred by the example of some teacher whom he much admired and in whose footsteps he endeavored to tread.

EDITORIAL.

DEBTORS

Upon his death in 1638, John Harvard, an obscure New England clergyman, gave his library of two hundred and sixty volumes and about 400£ to the then recently established college at Cambridge, Massachusetts—in recognition of his generosity the name of the institution was changed to Harvard College. Two hundred and seventy-four years have passed since then, and the struggling college has grown to international proportions, insuring the permanence of John Harvard's memory as long as our civilization shall endure. He was a simple man of the cloth, not a shrewd, far-seeing, calculating financier, but had he been all this, he could scarcely have conceived a more skillful way to secure that earthly immortality which men instinctively crave.

What John Harvard was to the splendid institution which now bears his name, Edward and Count John A. Creighton were to our university, with this added distinction, that while the New England divine was a highly educated man who might therefore be expected to lay much stress upon learning, our benefactors were not blessed with collegiate training, and it is more to their credit that, deprived of higher education themselves, and immersed, as they were, in gigantic commercial undertakings which might well have absorbed all their powers, they found time, inclination and energy for the establishment of a university in which the college should be free, and the professional schools open to all at a moderate expense. The more credit is due, too, because neither of these generous men were actuated by the vainglory which often taints so-called philanthropy; neither reckoned his gifts as a means of perpet-

uating his name—both gave for sheer love of giving, and found sufficient satisfaction in discharging the duty which they felt they owed as trustees of vast fortunes. But from a purely selfish standpoint they acted with uncommon wisdom, for though Edward Creighton died before the realization of his oft-expressed wish for the establishment of a free college, his noble brother was long spared to witness the university's development, and to glory in the fruition of his brother's and his own hopes.

Edward Creighton died November 5, 1874; his wife, Mary Lucretia Creighton, died on January 23, 1876, and by her will, dated September 23, 1875, left $100,000 for the establishment of Creighton College, which her will says "is designed by me as a memorial of my late husband. I have selected this mode of testifying to his virtue and my affection to his memory because such a work was one which he, in his lifetime, proposed to himself." Messrs. John A. Creighton, James Creighton and Herman Kountze purchased the present college site and constructed what is now known as the main building. July 1, 1878, the property and unexpended principal were transferred to Right Reverend James O'Connor, Bishop of Omaha, in compliance with Mrs. Creighton's will.

Pursuant to an act of the Nebraska legislature, approved February 27, 1879, Bishop O'Connor, on July 26th of that year, applied to the Douglas County Court for leave to vest the property in The Creighton University, a corporation organized August 14, 1879; the transfer was accordingly made on December 4, 1879. The College was opened on September 2, 1878, with one hundred and twenty students in attendance, the highest class being the "Sixth Reader Class." The first class was graduated in 1891, and consisted of five men, among them being Reverend Patrick A. McGovern, lately made Bishop of Cheyenne.

Sarah Emily Creighton died September 30, 1888, and her husband, Count John A. Creighton, on February 7, 1907.

During the five years which have intervened since his death the enrollment has increased from 686 to 967, or forty-one per cent. At the present rate of increase another decade will find the institution with an enrollment of more than two thousand students.

From a humble beginning as a mere grammar school, Creighton has grown, these thirty-four years, into a splendid university, maintaining, besides its preparatory academy, colleges of law, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and arts, with a total enrollment of nearly a thousand students, and eleven hundred and ninety-two graduates. And its progress is really just beginning, for it has been busy these many years completing its internal organization, perfecting its courses, and fitting its graduates for that success which is the test of training. Now that these men have had a chance to show the worth of their education they are eagerly responding to the university's every call, and there is good reason to predict that the institution's growth in enrollment, influence and usefulness will steadily increase, bringing new luster with the waning years to the memory of its splendid founders and benefactors—Edward and John A. Creighton, and their equally noble and illustrious wives, Mary Lucretia and Sarah Emily Creighton.

Even had they been actuated by merely selfish motives their contribution to the cause of education would have insured the permanence of their memory, but animated as they were by the best of motives, seeking no reward in the applause of their fellowmen, they occupy an eminence unique as it is lofty, and secure in the grateful remembrance of the countless throngs of students who in the years to come will flock to the University for enlightment and guidance, the founders and their wives have, by their well-directed generosity, made us and the succeeding generations in very truth their debtors in sum exceeding great.

GENIUS

If some fairy goddess, on a mission of bounty bent, should offer her choicest gifts to man, throng upon throng would ask for genius, that vague, indefinable something to which we are prone to ascribe success. Genius! What a valuable, and yet variable possession. One man it crowns with inventive power and we marvel at the wizard-like achievements of an Edison; another it vests with the scepter of railroad domination, and in awe we read the triumphs of a Harriman; another it marks with ability to organize, and half in fear we learn the story of a Carnegie, a Rockefeller or a Morgan, grown great almost as government itself.

Sometimes in milder mood the wonderworker touches with exquisite skill the finer sensibilities of a noble man, setting his whole being a-tingle and almost compelling him to burst forth into strains of melodious verse or measures of enchanting music which chain the listener a willing captive and lead him back to that fairy world where rules the god of Genius. But much as mortals crave admission to the magic realm, few perhaps would seek the prize did they know the price demanded there, for every subject of this state must labor long and hard, nor will his burden cease until the vital spark is dimmed in death.

He who sits enthralled by the eloquence that brooks no opposition, or who descries in amazement the giddy flight of airmen as they soar at a dizzy height, with all the gracefulness and agility of a bird, forgets the toil for the triumph; the surgeon who, with a few deft strokes readjusts the body's delicate mechanism and snatches the victim from death's tightening grasp, may himself, for the moment, forget his toil in his triumph; the chemist, who through many a weary stretch of nerve-wracking effort, strives to elicit from reluctant nature the secret that means success, may, in the moment of victory, forget the toil which preceded the triumph; but orator, aviator, surgeon, chemist, all agree that no matter what the talent, there is no escape from toil,

and without labor, patient, long-continued and often disappointing, even Genius may not aspire to success.

The triumphs of genius are as deceptive as the elegance which beams from the sparkling diamond caught fast in the grip of its golden setting. Nothing could seem more remote from toil than the blithesome stone sporting with the sunlight and breaking up its beams into a veritable shower of brilliance, nor is there aught in the fairylike tracery of the enveloping gold to suggest the pangs of toil, but everyone knows that both stone and setting are the very epitome of toil, that men must labor and endure the hardships of the mine before even the raw material has been secured, and that only the highest skill and most painstaking effort could ever achieve the triumph which shines resplendent in the mounted gem. And so with the triumphs of genius—their very success obscures the toil by which they were won, their very brilliance hides the effort by which they were achieved.

Some one has defined genius as a capacity for infinite pains, and in this definition we may all find comfort, for though we may not have the presumption to assert that we have been blessed with that transcendent ability which might properly be dignified by the name genius, still we may at least cultivate habits of industry and thoroughness in the hope that some day we shall bring to our allotted task that capacity for infinite pains which, after all, is the most needed and by far the most productive form of genius.

The welfare of the race must be measured by the welfare of the average man, not by the height to which the unusual man attains; the training of a university must be guaged, not by the exceptional, but by the average success of its graduates. No university can confer that pre-eminent ability which stamps its possessor as fit for mighty achievement, but every university ought to inculcate those habits of industry and thoroughness which will insure the success of the average graduate. The line of least resistence will naturally appeal to those spineless individuals who prefer

to drift with the tide, and one suspects that where such men are found in a university it must be because the tide of parental compulsion carried them thither; but when the tide ebbs, and parental compulsion changes to parental expectation, there will be naught but the wreckage of blasted hopes strewn along the beach to mark the disappearance of the frail barks in which these aimless derelicts set out.

It has been said that if you sow an act you reap a habit, if you sow a habit you reap a character, and if you sow a character you reap a destiny. The man who does each day's task thoroughly may reasonably hope to reap a character which in the years will bring him a destiny worthy of his effort. Perhaps in the heyday of his triumph men will rise up and hail him as a genius, but no one will realize better than he the wisdom crystallized in Longfellow's homely lines:

"The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight;
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night."

UNDERGRADUATE.

Charles Hamilton, '13.

AMALFI.

From the vineyards of Amalfi
I watched the shadows fall,
And the twilight's mellow glamour
Soft enfold the convent wall.

And the blue sea stretched before me
In the sunlight's dying gleam;
While the scent of orange blossoms
Seemed like perfumes in a dream.

And now the deep-toned church bell
Bids a welcome to the night;
And now the waves are crested
With the day's fast fading light.

And somewhere, from the street below,
Like fairy music sweet,
The thrumming of a soft guitar,
And sound of dancing feet.

And far towards Naples, blazing
Fierce, Vesuvian beacons shine;
While the moonlight softly stealing
Flecks with silver, tree and vine.

Then from the blue above me
Where the stars their vigils keep
The stillness of the dome descends
To seal the world in sleep.

Oh, Italy! thou hast a charm,
A wondrous charm for me;
I love thy sun-kissed villas
And I love thy purple sea.

But most of all, Amalfi
Nestling there among the hills,
Hath power to soothe my soul to rest,
A charm to cure my ills.

NEWS NOTES.

LAW.

An order has recently been given for a complete set of English Reports dating from the earliest times and coming down to the present.

These reports will be kept up to date and the students will therefore have access to all of the reported law both in England and in the United States.

Professor Bennewitz delivered an address on Washington and Lincoln at the banquet given by the Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus at the Rome Hotel on February 12th.

A committee of representatives of the various classes was organized to assist in making a success of the Glee Club concert, which was given at Boyd's Theater on the evening of February 14.

Honorable James P. English, County Attorney of Douglas County, is delivering a special course of lectures to the Day and Night Freshmen on Criminal Procedure.

Mr. Hugh H. Harper, '10, who has located since graduating at Northport, Neb., made a recent trip to his home at Carthage, Ill., and on his return visited the College. Mr. Harper is engaged in the law and real estate business and is doing well. He has recently laid out a new addition to Northport, known as Harper's First Addition. At present he is constructing a bank building and is making arrangements for the opening of a bank.

The courses on Conflicts and Public Service Companies have been completed and the examinations will be held in the near future. The Sophomore class has also finished the course in Sales.

Mr. Hugh J. Boyle, '10, was recently elected Grand Knight of the Knights of Columbus at O'Neill, Neb.

Mr. John J. Boyle, '10, is now associated with his brother Hugh and Honorable M. F. Harrington in the practice of law at O'Neill, Nebraska.

During the last five years the enrollment of the College of Law has more than trebled, despite the fact that the tuition has been increased fifty per cent, the entrance requirements have been raised and the course broadened in its scope

The following clipping refers to the compilation of Omaha's City Ordinances, now being made by Professor Te Poel:

"During the last six and one-half years the Omaha City council has passed on an average of one ordinance for every working day, or about 2,000 ordinances in all.

"Mr. L. J. Te Poel has been working for several months in the city attorney's office checking over all city ordinances and compiling the same for publication.

"Of the 2,000 ordinances mentioned something like 550 are general ordinances, which will be included in the new compiled ordinances. The other ordinances are for public improvements and are not of general interest or of continuing force.

"Mr. Te Poel has the ordinances nearly ready for the printer. The city clerk will advertise for the printing of same."

The last session of the Model House will be held on February 21st. During this, the first year of its existence, the House has proven of intense interest to the students and has afforded them an opportunity for training in parliamentary practice and extemporaneous speaking which cannot but prove of the greatest value The students have entered into the sessions of the House with spirit and under the efficient direction of Professor Bennewitz, the work has been both pleasant and profitable.

Mr. C. B. McCartan, '11, has been appointed to fill an unexpired term as clerk of the District Court of Pocahontas County, Iowa.

Professor R. G. Young has been elected Secretary of the Omaha Bar Association.

Mr. Peter F. Ward, '11, has been elected Secretary of the Hot Springs, South Dakota, Commercial Club.

Mr. Arthur W. Proctor, '10, is assisting at Washington in the work of the President's Commission on Economy and Efficiency.

MEDICINE.

Dr. Charles R. Mowery, '02, of Wallace, Idaho, was married to Miss Doris Mathewson of Spokane, Washington, on Monday, December 25, 1911.

The following summary of the report recently made to the Omaha City Council by Assistant City Physician Dr. J. Frederick Langdon, '06, indicates the scope of his work:

There were 2,375 births in Omaha during 1911, of which 1,291 were white boys, 1,047 were white girls, fourteen were black boys and twenty-three were black girls. Thus over 200 more boys arrived than girls.

Of the 1,819 corpses of which disposition was made during the year, 538 were removed from the city, sixteen were sent to medical colleges and the others were buried in local cemeteries.

There were 1,822 deaths, of which 942 were males and 880 female, 938 married, 699 single, and 186 widowed, thirty-one colored and 1,791 white

Of those dying, 212 were under one year of age, 111 between one and five years, 75 between five and ten years, 101 between ten and twenty years, 205 between twenty and thirty years, 201 between thirty and forty years, 213 between forty and fifty years, 204 between fifty and sixty years, 203 between sixty and seventy years, 181 between seventy and eighty years, 107 between eighty and ninety years and nine between ninety and one hundred years. None over the age of one hundred died—whether because there are none or because they are going to live forever, the report does not state.

The deaths were from the following classes of causes: Communicable diseases, 225; general diseases, 178; respiratory system, 140; digestive system, 181; nervous system, 97; urinary system, 113; circulatory system, 287; women's diseases, 56; old age, 255; poisoning, 56; miscellaneous, 105

Under the classification of deaths from communicable diseases the heaviest loss was from tuberculosis, 111; next from cerebro-spinal fever, 26; next from typhoid fever, 22; next from diphtheria, 16, and so on down to the smaller figures.

Under the miscellaneous classification nine died from burns, one was drowned, eleven died from gunshot wounds, seventeen from fractured skulls, six from fractured

spines, one from sunstroke, five from heat prostrations, eleven from suicide and forty-two from accidents

Cases of communicable diseases reported were: 260, diphtheria; 189, scarlet fever; 256, measles; 210, smallpox; 8, whooping cough; 3, anterior polio myelitis; 12, cerebrospinal meningitis; 64, chicken pox; 51, typhoid fever, and 410, suspected diphtheria.

Dr. Monte A. Stern, '08, who is now taking a post-graduate course at Vienna, writes interestingly of his experiences there as follows:

"Vienna is a picturesque old city of about two million population. The city as a whole may be likened to a wheel, the hub of which is formed by the ring streets and contains the business district. From the hub the main streets radiate into the more modern city just as spokes radiate to the circumference of a wheel The ring streets completely surround the business section They have been made beautiful with parks, fountains and gardens till they have made Vienna the most beautiful city of Europe.

"Facing the ring is the Imperial opera, a very stately building, profusely ornamented with sculpture work. This opera also covers more than a city square. The interior is magnificent with its celebrated foyer and grand staircase. There are four galleries, and a large parquet, but it is necessary to procure seats several days in advance, so popular are the productions.

"Every evening during the week a different opera is presented, so that the work of a great number of composers is produced during the season. Tonight a piece by Maurice Matterlinick is to be staged. 'Madame Butterfly,' 'Tales of Hoffman,' 'Tosca,' and many other operas well known at home have been presented this season.

"The opera is not costly and is considered the best in Europe. The symphony orchestra which plays at the Imperial opera contains perhaps 100 pieces and their music is perfection itself.

"Post-graduate work is well arranged and controlled by the American Medical Association of Vienna. There are at present about 125 physicians here from all parts of the globe—New Zealand, Russia, Corea, Turkey, South Africa and Australia being represented. The American

Medical Association has a very beautiful club here which any English speaking doctor may join for a nominal fee Prior to the organization of the club the German professors here often charged any price they pleased and often a wealthy physician would absorb the whole time of one professor to the exclusion of others, so from this chaotic condition arose the club and it regulates the work here in a very fair and systematic manner. Some of the post work, even with the club's supervision, costs as much as $5.00 an hour, but it is worth it.''

Dr. Richard Ivins, '08, of Harrison, Nebraska, Dr. Amesbury Lee, '10, of Pickrell, Nebraska, and Dr. John Loosbrock, '11, of Lindsay, Nebraska, were visitors at the College during the past month.

Dr. John S. McAtee, '10, has been appointed on the staff of Mercy Hospital, Council Bluffs.

Dr. Edgar S. Thompson, '11, interne at St. Joseph's Hospital, took the Iowa State Board examination this month.

The seniors spend Sunday afternoons this semester in ward walks at St. Bernard's Hospital, Council Bluffs, under the supervision of Dr. Seybert.

Dr. Leslie Burrell, Professor of Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology for the past seventeen years, has resigned on account of ill health, and will go to Los Angeles to recuperate.

Dr. J. L. Sears, '09, recently purchased the practice of Dr. Taylor of Oconto.

Dr. Frank Borglum, '02, of Lincoln, Nebraska, was operated on lately for appendicitis.

Dr. J. J. Murphy, '11, has located in Sterling, Nebraska.

Dr. Anthony Parsons, '10, and Miss Laura Schavland of Newman Grove, Nebraska, were married recently at the home of the bride. They will go to London, England, where the Doctor will take up post-graduate work.

During the afternoon and evening of January 13th, the Alpha Alpha chapter of the Phi Beta Pi fraternity held a very successful initiation, with every local member present. The program began with a visit to one of the local theaters and included visits to various places of interest hereabouts. At six o'clock supper was served, after which the members and initiates repaired to the Bachelors'

Hotel, from which taxicabs were taken to the Continental Building, where the final ceremonies were conducted. Drs. Harris, Sanders, Standeven and Hutchison took an active part in the work. The impressive ceremonies concluded at 11:30, after which a banquet was tendered the new members at the Calumet.

Those received were Messrs. W. H. Hill, L. H. Fochtman, R. J. Hanley, J. E. Dunn and M. J. McCrane.

The twelfth annual banquet of Eta Chapter of the Phi Rho Sigma medical fraternity, complimentary to the recent initiates, was held at the Hotel Loyal on the evening of January 27th.

Dr. DeWitt C. Bryant, Dean of the College of Medicine, acted as toastmaster, and Drs. Dunn, Coulter, Lord, Henry, McAtee, Riley and Hall responded during the course of the banquet.

Following is the toast program:

"The Gynecologist".....
.....W. O. Henry
"Clinical Pathology".....
.....A. D. Dunn
"Neurological Medicine"...
.....F. E. Coulter
"The Physician—A Social Economic Factor".....
.....B. M. Riley

The following menu was served:

Martini Cocktail,
Fruit Cocktail, Chantilly,
Cream of Fresh Mushrooms,
Celery, Olives, Salted Almonds,
Fillet of Lake Trout.
Marguery,
Potatoes Hollandaise,
Roast Stuffed
Young Chicken,
Au Jus,
French Peas in Butter,
Asparagus Vinaigrette,
Neapolitaine Ice Cream,
Fancy Cakes,
Demi Tasse, Cigars.

The following gentlemen were received into the fraternity:

Robert F. Magirl,
Claus C. Delfs,
Charles O. Moore,
R. E. Hall,
Justin J. Young,
Arthur L. Barr,
John R. Kleyla,
Donald H. Ritter,
Francis P. Murphy,
John H. Murphy,
Frank D. Ryder.

DENTISTRY

An announcement recently received from the Tokyo Dental College, Tokyo, Japan, for

the year 1911-12, contains the following interesting paragraphs:

"Japan had her own peculiar dentistry dating from hundreds of years ago, but it made little progress from the scientific point of view. Modern dentistry was introduced by Americans with the bringing in of Western civilization after the turmoil of the Restoration, and has since been favored with an unchecked growth, till the present high level has been attained. During the last forty years, two conspicuous events have occurred which created an epoch in the development of dentistry in Japan, namely, the regulations relative to dental licenses promulgated in the 18th year of Meiji (1883) which provides that every candidate for dental practice must undergo an official examination; and the laws concerning dentists in general, promulgated in the 39th year of Meiji (1906), whereby their legal rights and obligations were permanently established, and which also prescribe that graduates of dental schools, authorized by the Minister of Education, can set up in practice without an official examination

"The Tokyo Dental College has been in existence for twenty-two years, having been founded in 1890 by Dr. Kisai Takayama, one of the pioneer dentists in modern Japan; and the career of the college during that period is marked by three distinct stages. The first stage covers a period from the establishment of the College to the year 1900, during which time the College was presided over by the founder himself under the title of the Takayama Shika Igaku-In. In those days the merits of dentistry were not properly appreciated by the public, a fact which occasioned no small amount of difficulty in financing the school. Thanks, however, to his indefatigable exertions, the school gradually attained a more prosperous condition, while the general status of the dental profession became at the same time greatly elevated The graduates for the first stage numbered 53, while 177, who had more or less connection with the school, passed the official dental examinations. The second stage commenced in February, 1900, when the management of the school was transferred to Dr. Morinosuke Chiwaki, the present president. The school then witnessed a complete change.

It retained the name Tokyo Shika Igaku-In, but the building was newly constructed, and the curriculum was raised to a higher grade. The methods of instruction were thoroughly improved, while books on dentistry were published, thus preparing the ground for the great development of dental surgery in Japan, of which she now boasts The soil for the subsequent expansion of the school was also prepared during this transition-period. For the seven years and a half ending June, 1907, the school turned out 180 graduates, and 290 students who had studied in the school obtained dental licenses. The third stage dated from September, 1907, when the Government fully recognized the claim of the school to be elevated to the status of a Semmon Kakko (Higher Professional College). Consequently, with official permission, the name was again changed to the Tokyo Shika-Igaku Semmon Kakko, the first one of the kind in Japan In February, 1910, the Government gave our graduates the privilege of practicing without an official examination, which honour our school was the first to receive For the stage under review which covered three years, there were 73 graduates, while those who succeeded in the Government examinations numbered 90.

"To summarize the career of our institution during its existence of twenty-two years, it has produced 389 graduates and sent out 632 practitioners, that is to say, more than half the total number of those in the whole Empire

"As regards the work already achieved and now going on, the school has given to the world four different series of systematised books on dentistry, of which the first series was completed in the first stage consisting of 24 volumes, the second and third series in the second stage, with 15 and 18 volumes respectively, and the fourth series was issued in the third stage with 14 volumes, and in addition twenty-two other books have been published

"There is also a periodical named the Shikwa Gakuho, published as an organ of the Alumni Association, the main object of which is to make known new theories propounded at home and abroad, thus keeping the dental circles of Japan well informed on the most recent developments of

that science This periodical has been in existence for sixteen years

"For the convenience of those who have no opportunity to take regular course of instruction, the method of teaching by correspondence has been inaugurated, and this has so far been taken advantage of by many thousands with success, the result being numerous licenses obtained in this way

"The college with the desire to give every possible facility to aspirants to the dental profession, holds a night lecture course, which lasts for two years. Up to the present, there have been 95 graduates

"In short, the school has won its present position by its own merits, fighting, as it has done, with adverse circumstances for the space of twenty-two years. The guiding principle of the future programme of the school is to give valuable suggestions to the dental world of Japan and to keep itself in close touch with the never-ceasing progress of that science in Europe and America."

Following are the instructions to students:

"The students must ever keep the Imperial Rescription on Education in mind and strive for noble ideals

"The students must wear the uniform and cap fixed by the college.

"Students who have no prospects through their inferior scholastic attainments, or those who absent themselves for a year consecutively, or a month without good reason, or fail in examinations twice, will have their names removed from the school register

"If those students, who are idle, violate the regulations, or do wrong, do not improve their conduct after a reprimand by the faculty, they shall be suspended or expelled from the school.

"Students whose scholastic attainments are excellent and of good conduct shall be exempted from tuition fees for a year as model students"

Dean Hipple and Dr. G. W. Hamilton attended the Institute of Dental Pedagogics held at Chicago on January 24th, 25th and 26th. The attendance was the largest in the history of the Institute, all of the forty-five colleges which are members being represented. The work of the Institute is confined solely to the presentation and discussion of teaching methods. From the papers and

discussions it appeared that there is a general feeling among the colleges in favor of devoting more attention to such fundamental branches as anatomy, physiology, chemistry, histology and pathology, the teaching of comparative dental anatomy, chemistry and histology being given particular consideration at this meeting. One day was given up to a visit to the three Chicago schools, every department of which was open to inspection. The next meeting will be held at Pittsburg in January, 1913.

Dr. Heffner, '09, of Omaha was a visitor at the College on February first and reports a rapidly growing practice.

Miss Loretto White of the freshman class was absent for about a week this month on account of sickness.

The junior laboratory is nearly deserted owing to the number of juniors who have been admitted to the infirmary. The technical part of the work is practically completed.

Dr. P. E. Rasmussen, '10, Omaha, was a pleasant caller at the infirmary on February 2nd.

The students of the senior class are placing their order this month for some very handsome and elaborate invitations for the Commencement exercises.

Dr. G. W. Hamilton was absent from the infirmary a few days this month on account of sickness.

PHARMACY

Mr. Harry Reardon, '11, is now clerking at the Beaton Drug Store on Farnam Street.

Mr. Claude Ralya, '11, who has been located at Falls City, Nebraska, is at present at Haines Drug Store in Omaha.

Mr. Charles Nippell, '11, who is located at Rapid City, South Dakota, was recently married.

The many friends of Mr. Merle MacDonald, '11, who has been sick during the past year, will regret to hear of his death. Mr. MacDonald was taken sick a few days before Commencement a year ago, and was confined to the hospital for four months.

Mr. W. P. Connors, '11, now the proprietor of a store at Wood River, Nebraska, is visiting in Omaha and took the State Board examination on February 14th.

Mr. Herman Goebel, '11, has returned to Omaha. Mr. Goebel

was married recently and will make his home in Omaha.

Mr. Henry Tex, '09, was a recent visitor at the College.

On Wednesday, February 14th, the State Board of Pharmacy Examiners held the quarterly examination at the College. The Examiners for the coming year are: Messrs. Frank Koss, Fremont; Herbert Locke, Central City; Don Killen, Beatrice; J. L. Harper, Clearwater; L. W. McConnell, McCook.

The annual Commencement of the College will be held on February 29th. This year's class is the largest in the history of the school and rivals the class of 1911 for general excellence.

Mr. Charles Tomsik, who has been clerking at Goldman's, 24th and Leavenworth Streets, is now located at Sheridan, Wyoming, where he has recently purchased a drug store.

The following resolutions were recently passed by the Seniors of the College on the death of Mr. R. F. Togerwell's father:

WHEREAS, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove to His own abode the father of our fellow-student, Mr. R. F. Togerwell;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Class of 1912 of the Creighton College of Pharmacy that we extend to Mr. Togerwell our heartfelt sympathy in his hour of bereavement; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mr. Togerwell and that a copy be printed in the Creighton Chronicle.

G. A. GILLMAN,
A. W. MICHAELSON,
JOHN HENRICH,
CLIFFORD W. ALVORD,
NATELLA DURHAM.

ARTS.

On Wednesday evening, January 17th, the Creighton University Oratorical Association gave its annual contest. The following program was given before a large audience at the Creighton University Auditorium:

Overture, "The Pied Piper"
.....Klein
The University Orchestra.

"The Perils of the American Nation"..Paul C. Harrington

"Arbitration and World-Peace"....Omer P. Sullivan

"The Most Potent Invention of Our Age".....
.....Raphael N. Hamilton

Selection, "The Great Divide" .....Maurice
The University Orchestra.

"The Foundations of the Republic"..Preston T. McAvoy

"The Bulwarks of Labor"..
.....Louis D. Kavanagh

Waltz, "Leading Lady"....
.....Comstock
The University Orchestra.

The judges of the contest, B. M. Riley, A. M., M. D., P. L. Martin, A. M., LL. B., and H. G. Moorhead, Ph. B., LL. B., then rendered their decision, placing Louis D. Kavanagh first and Preston T. McAvoy second. Mr. Kavanagh will represent the College in the Nebraska Intercollegiate Oratorical Association's annual contest; Mr. McAvoy will represent the College in the Nebraska Intercollegiate Peace Association's annual oratorical contest. The contest was one of the most successful in recent years and was thoroughly appreciated by the large audience.

The mid-year examinations of the Senior Class were held during the first week in January. The results were very satisfactory. There were no failures and but two have conditions to be removed.

Mr. Hugh Gillespie has been recently added to the faculty of the High School. Mr. Gillespie graduated from the College of Arts in 1909 with the degree of A. B. and since that time has been principal of schools at Greeley, Nebraska.

At the meeting of the Oratorical Association on the evening of January 24th, the following officers were elected for the second semester: President, Reverend I. Bosset, S. J.; Vice-President, Louis D. Kavanagh; Recording Secretary, Omer P. Sullivan; Corresponding Secretary, Preston T. McAvoy; Treasurer; Francis Barrett; Committee on Programs, Ernest Simmons, Edward Costello, and Oscar Lentz; Committee on Absentees, George Harrington, John O'Conner, and William Mead; Censors, Henry Sullivan and Paul Harrington.

The Acolytical society has elected the following officers for the second semester: President, Lawrence T. Meyer, S. J.; Vice-President, Stephen F. Dieringer; Secretary, Preston T. McAvoy; Treasurer, Henry L. Sullivan; Censors, John L. Polski and Omer P. Sullivan.

The society held its annual banquet at the Hotel Loyal on the evening of January 8th.

The High School Art Society, which organized recently, aroused much interest throughout the university by a series of cartoons and caricatures of members of the Creighton Glee Club. The work of Francis J. Roberts, Arthur Dailey and James Hartnett has been of a very high grade and helped to arouse interest in the Glee Club concert given on February 14th.

SCIENCE.

Readers of the Chronicle may be interested in a few particulars concerning the trip to Washington, D. C., recently taken by Professor Rigge in order to attend the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. This association is the largest scientific organization in the country. It is divided into many sections, such as Section A, Astronomy and Mathematics; Section B, Physics, and so on. There is also a large number of affiliated societies which hold their meetings at the same time in order to profit by the meeting of so many learned men.

The American Association holds its meetings annually and by rotation in the most prominent cities of the country. Last year the meeting was in Minneapolis, and next year it will be in Cleveland.

The meeting attended by Professor Rigge was held in Washington during Christmas week, December 27th, 28th and 29th, 1911. Leaving Omaha on Friday, December 22nd, and passing through St. Louis and Cincinnati, he arrived in Washington on the morning of the 26th, and took up his residence at Georgetown College, where fifteen years ago he had for a year been an assistant astronomer at the Observatory under Father Hagen, new director of the Vatican Observatory, and along with Father Hedrick, its present director As might be expected, his first visit was to the Observatory He found the instruments the same, the 12-inch and 5-inch equatorials, the 9-inch photographic and 4-inch visual transits, and the 6-inch photographic zenith telescope with which he himself had begun a series of observations for the variation of latitude

In the afternoon he paid his

respects to Congressman Lobeck and Senator Hitchcock, to both of whom Creighton University is much indebted. Mr. Hanley, secretary to the former, conducted him through the Capitol.

The following three days were busy with morning and afternoon sessions. Profiting by previous experiences, he restricted himself to Section A, although other sections held out many tempting offers. As a matter of fact, however, Section A was officially in evidence only for about a quarter of an hour, because the affiliated Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America, which consisted of practically the same men, took the proceedings in hand. The place of meeting was in the lecture hall of the Carnegie Institution of Washington on 16th and P streets, N. W.

There were many prominent astronomers present, but as the meeting was an ordinary annual one, no one had come a greater distance than the representative from Omaha, who gladly seized the opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of all those present. Many excellent papers were read and discussed, and pictures and drawings were often projected upon a screen. Almost an entire afternoon was devoted to an exchange of ideas as to how astronomy should be taught to students, and how the general public might be interested in the wonders of the heavens.

Wednesday evening, December 27th, there was to be a public meeting of the Association in the lecture hall of the New National Museum. This building was brilliantly lighted for the occasion and a large part of the exhibits thrown open to view. It was here that Professor Rigge had the pleasure to meet the discoverer of the north pole, Robert E. Peary, and have a personal chat with him. The hall, however, was much too small for the audience that had gathered, and the only thing that remained was to wait and see President Taft enter the hall in order to welcome the scientists to the capital of the country.

On Thursday night there was a grand reception of all the astronomers at the Naval Observatory, after which the instruments were inspected. A peep at the moon through the 26-inch glass and a visit to the library of the Observatory closed the program of the day.

On Friday night Professor Rigge visited the Congressional Library and on Saturday morning the Weather Bureau. In the afternoon he went to Woodstock, about fifty miles from Washington where he had lived for six years, making most of his higher studies, and had helped to build the Observatory, and where every instrument and every foot of the college and of the grounds brought back to him the most pleasant memories.

It was only on the following day, Sunday, that he found time to see the other scientific departments of Georgetown College, and notably the four seismographs operated by Father Tondorf.

Monday, New Year's Day, was spent in a tour through parts of Washington not reached by street cars, to Mount St. Sepulchre, near the Catholic University, where there are several fac-simile reproductions of hallowed shrines in the Holy Land, and of the catacombs of Rome, and finally to Gonzaga College.

The next day found him in Cleveland, where for the first time he saw Father Odenbach and his meteorological observatory, and especially Lecchi's famous meteorograph. Another day in Chicago, and the trip was over

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ALUMNI

Mr. Henry W. Driscoll, '10, and Mr. Thomas Jamieson are studying law at Georgetown.

Mr. William J. Coad, '99, was recently elected to the Board of Directors of the Packers' National Bank, South Omaha.

Reverend Patrick A. McGovern, '91, a member of the first class graduated from the College of Arts, has just been appointed Bishop of Cheyenne, Wyoming, succeeding Archbishop Keane who was transferred to Dubuque, Iowa. The local secular press has chronicled Father McGovern's appointment with undisguised satisfaction, and from the many notices published about him, we select the following:

"Father McGovern was born in St. Philomena's parish thirty-nine years ago and was baptized and ordained in St. Philomena's cathedral. He served his second pastorate at the cathedral, which position he occupied until it was torn down. He was nine years at the cathe-

dral and in 1907 went to St. Peter's church, Leavenworth and Twenty-seventh Streets, where he has been since.

"A graduate of Creighton University in 1891, Father McGovern went to Mount St. Mary's in Cincinnati and took a four years' course there. At the conclusion of this course in 1895 he was ordained by Bishop Scannell.

"He went to Jackson, Nebraska, and remained a year and was pastor at Kearney for two years. He began his pastorate at St. Philomena's, Ninth and Harney, in 1898. He was the last pastor of this, the first cathedral in Nebraska, and served a longer term than any of his predecessors.

"Reverend James W. Stenson was assistant to Father McGovern when he was pastor at St. Philomena's, which was built by Reverend James O'Gorman, first bishop of Nebraska. Reverend John Curtis was the first pastor of the church.

"Father McGovern's memory still reverts to the scenes and incidents at this church, which is rich in some of the dearest memories of his life. When the old structure was torn down he said:

"'To me the old church is doubly dear, because the grace of the priesthood, as well as the gift of faith, was conferred upon me beneath its vaulted roof. I deem it a great honor to close the long line of worthy pastors who have presided over its destinies for the forty years of its existence. What has impressed me most about its people is the spirit of harmony and union, which is so marked a characteristic of their corporate life. Without a single exception this spirit has prevailed.'

"Father McGovern himself was largely responsible for this spirit, for he worked ceaselessly to augment it. The church, located in a district given over to many poor people and unfortunates, afforded a field for unselfish endeavor, which he eagerly entered. He endeared himself to the people as one of the most conscientious and effective workers in the church."

One of the papers, speaking of the peculiar conditions which he encountered as pastor of the old St. Philomena's Cathedral, says:

"He had strange people to deal with in this parish. Foreigners and poor people were many in that downtown dis-

trict. Some of his people were poverty stricken.

"He was called one night to administer the last rites to a man who was dying down on the bottoms. He found that this member of his church lived in a hovel of one room. When it came time for him to hear the man's confession, his wife had to step out into the cold night so that her husband could be alone with the priest, for there was no other room Then, when asked for a candle, the woman piled the furniture up in the middle of the room, climbed the tottering pile and brought down from the rafters her treasured possession—one candle.

"There were many people of this primitive condition in Father McGovern's church and his unfailing kindness and sympathy is what endeared him and made them believe in him. It seems to have been only simple goodness that has advanced him until he is now a prelate."

Father McGovern has always been very public spirited, and has rendered invaluable service particularly to the poor of Omaha, and from the organization of the local Juvenile Court he has taken a keen interest in its work.

On January 30th, the annual Alumni banquet was held in the Rathskeller of the Henshaw Hotel, over one hundred alumni being present, in addition to the 'Varsity Glee Club. Mr. Frank A. Furay, '93, acted as toastmaster and introduced the following speakers who responded to the toasts set opposite their names:

Mr. J. A. C. Kennedy, '93—The Founders' Courage.

Dr. J. Frederick Langdon, '06—The University's Progress.

Mr. J. A. Bennewitz, '01—The Alumni Association.

Mr. T. J. Leary, '97—The Opportunities of the Alumni.

Right Reverend Patrick A. McGovern, '91, recently elected Bishop of Cheyenne, entered the banquet hall at the conclusion of the repast and was greeted with wild applause. Honorable T. J. Mahoney introduced the Bishop-elect, who responded feelingly in praise of the Alumni and of his Alma Mater. During the evening the Glee Club rendered an impromptu program, which elicited round after round of applause. Mr. H. V. Burkley, '81, the retiring president, appointed a committee consisting of Mr. John McCreary, Mr. Norbert Leary and Mr. Joseph Byrne, to nominate officers for

the ensuing year. This committee nominated the following gentlemen, who were elected by acclamation:

Mr. E. J. McVann, '85, President.

Mr. B. Monahan, '70, Vice-President.

Mr. M. Hussie, '80, Vice-President.

Mr. T. McShane, '90, Vice-President.

Mr. J. Byrne, '00, Vice-President.

Mr. D. H. Farrell, '10, Vice-President.

Mr. J. W. Welch, '92, Secretary.

Mr. C. D. Beaton, Treasurer.

Mr. Bert Murphy, '92; Mr. Charles Garvey, '86, and Mr. Edward Creighton, '05, Executive Committee.

The meeting was one of the most successful and enthusiastic in the history of the Association and throughout the evening a spirit of genuine good fellowship prevailed.

Following is a list of those present:

Bennewitz, John A.
Borghoff, Jos. F.
Borglum, August M.
Brandt, John R.
Burkley, Harry V.
Bushman, R. H.
Butler, Dan B.
Byrne, Eugene A.
Byrne, John P.
Byrne, Joseph F.
Caughlan, G. Vaughn.
Coad, Arthur L.
Coad, William J.
Cobry, J. J.
Connolly, James J.
Cosgrave, J. W.
Counley, Roy A.
Creedon, William J.
Creighton, Edward A.
Dally, Frank B.
Delehant, John W.
Dineen, Martin J.
Donahue, Thomas J.
Dougherty, John C.
Downey, W. H.
Dreibus, Percy F.
Dugdale, Charles B.
Dugdale, James P.
Dwyer, John R.
Egan, Richard A.
Farrell, D. Howard.
Farrell, Raymond
Farrell, Robert F.
Fitzgerald, James M.
Fixa, C. M.
Frenzer, Charles F.
Furay, Charles E.
Furay, Frank A.
Furay, Guy V.
Garvey, Charles M.
Gillespie, Hugh F.
Gillespie, Joe
Gleason, John J.
Golden, P. F.
Hall, Fred M.
Hannon, Emmett.
Hart, M. T.

Horan, Philip E.
Hussie, Maurice D.
Ineichen, Leo E.
Kelly, Paul L.
Kennedy, James A. C.
Kennedy, P. F.
Kennedy, T. F.
Kinsler, Albert V.
Kinsler, James C.
Kleyla, J. Raymond.
Langdon, J. F., M. D.
Leary, Edward F.
Leary, Norbert C.
Leary, T. J.
Little, John S.
Marrin, F. E.
Mahoney, Jerry.
Martin, C. L.
Martin, Paul L.
McArdle, Philip.
McCaffrey, Frank O.
McCaffrey, W. J.
McCarthy, H. J.
McCauley, P. B.
McCreary, Emmet H.
McCreary, John A.
McGough, F. P.
McGovern, Rt. Rev. P. A.
McMillan, Philip E.
McNamara, R. D.
McShane, T. J.
McVann, E. J.
Mogan, W. E.
Monaghan, P. B.
Monaghan, W. J.
Moriarty, C. P.
Mullen, Thomas R.
Mulvihill, J. J.
Murphy, Bert.
Murphy, F. P.
Murphy, J. Harry.
O'Shaughnessy, W. R.
Peters, George A.
Pritchett, Harold L.
Reading, Elmer W.
Rush, John, Jr.
Scott, W. H.
Smith, E. A.
Snyder, E. J.
Swift, Thomas F.
Welch, John W.
Whitehorn, William B.

Mr. P. J. Scott, who is now engaged in mining at Butte, Montana, visited Omaha friends during the early part of February.

The number of graduates of the various Colleges to date is shown by the following table:

	Up to 1911	1911
Arts and Sciences..	193	21
Medicine	427	32
Law	53	19
Dentistry	123	19
Pharmacy	257	46
Total	1053	139
	139	
Grand Total.....	1192	

FOUNDER'S DAY.

On February 7th, the fifth anniversary of the death of

Count John A. Creighton was appropriately observed with Requiem Mass in the university chapel at 9 o'clock in the morning, at which the following clergymen assisted as officers: Celebrant, Reverand Francis X. McMenamy, S. J., Dean of the College of Arts; Deacon, Reverend Joseph A. Weiss, S. J., Professor of Latin; Sub-Deacon, Reverend L. G. Meyers, S. J., Professor of Philosophy in the College of Arts. The memorial sermon was preached by Reverend Daniel W. Moriarty of Benson.

The text was "Blessed Are the Poor in Spirit," and the speaker directed attention to the use of the things of this world, and the manner in which they are often misused. Reference was made to the extent in which many are living for the things of earth, and to how much there is of education of the wrong kind. Tribute was paid to the memory of Edward and John A. Creighton and to what they had done toward the uplift of mankind. The speaker referred to the influence of Creighton University already achieved, and of the greater field of usefulness in years to come.

The student body of the university attended the service, and occupied the greater part of the space, the remaining space being taken by invited friends who were admitted by card.

In the evening at 7:30 a public reception was held at the Rome hotel. At 8 o'clock the guests, to the number of one hundred and twenty-eight, sat down to an elaborate ten-course banquet, at the conclusion of which Honorable Duncan M. Vinsonhaler, toastmaster, introduced Honorable Jerry B. Sullivan of Des Moines, who delivered an address upon "The Duty of the University to the State." A daintily embossed souvenir menu card bearing the University monogram in mother-of-pearl on the outside cover, and containing steel engravings of Edward and Count John A. Creighton, was given each guest as a reminder of a very enjoyable evening.

The following guests were present:

GUESTS OF HONOR—

Hon. J. C. Dahlman, Mayor of Omaha.

Hon. Thomas Maloney, Mayor of Council Bluffs.

Hon. Jerry B. Sullivan, Des Moines.

EDUCATIONAL—

Prof. E. U. Graff, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Prof. J. F. Woolery, Omaha High School.

Prof. E. E. McMillan, Omaha High School.

CLERGY—

Rev. J. Aherne,
Rev. J. J. Jeannette,
Rev. S. L. Dowd,
Rev. D. W. Moriarty,
Rev. J. T. Smith,
Rev. J. W. Stenson,
Rev. C. Dowd,
Rev. Flanagan.

JUDGES—

Hon. G. A. Day,
Hon. Lee S. Estelle,
Hon. Howard Kennedy,
Hon. W. A. Redick,
Hon. W. G. Sears,
Hon. A. L. Sutton,
Hon. A. C. Troup.

ARTS AND SCIENCE FACULTY—

Rev. Isaac Bossett, S. J.,
Rev. Martin Bronsgeest, S. J.,
Rev. Thomas Conners, S. J.,
Rev. Terence Devlin, S. J.
Prof. David Hickey, S. J.,
Prof. A. Kemper, S. J.,
Rev. William Kinsella, S. J.,
Prof. Joseph Kroeger, S. J.,
Rev. Thomas J. Livingstone,
Rev. Eugene A. Magevney, S. J.
Rev. F. X. Mara, S. J.,
Rev. F. X. McMenamy, S. J.,
Rev. Fred Meyer, S. J.,
Prof. L. G. Meyers, S. J.,
Rev. Fr. Quinlan, S. J.,
Rev. W. F. Rigge, S. J.,
Prof. Riley, S. J.,
Rev. Archibald Tallmadge, S. J.
Rev. Fr. Weiss, S. J.,
Rev. W. P. Whelan, S. J.,
Rev. Albert Wise, S. J.,
Mr. Philip E. Horan,
Mr. Patrick J. Barrett,
Mr. Hugh Gillespie.

MEDICAL FACULTY—

Dr. H. L. Akin,
Dr. H. L. Arnold,
Dr. J. H. Barstow,
Dr. Adrian Burkard,
Dr. D. C. Bryant,
Dr. P. T. Conlan,
Dr. F. M. Conlin,
Dr. C. F. Crowley,
Dr. T. J. Dwyer,
Dr. J. S. Foote,
Dr. H. P. Hamilton,
Dr. E. R. Hays,
Dr. Ernest Kelly,
Dr. Millard Langfeld,
Dr. A. E. Mack,
Dr. S. McCleneghan,
Dr. Charles McMartin,
Dr. A. L. Muirhead,
Dr. C. J. Nemec,
Dr. C. O. Rich,
Dr. B. M. Riley,
Dr. Adolph Sachs,
Dr. R. E. Schindel,
Dr. C. M. Schindel,

Dr. F. T. Seybert,
Dr. L. C. Swartzlander,
Dr. Hugo Wightman,
Mr. W. H. Scott, Clerk.

INTERNES ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL—
Dr. H. R. Chaloupka,
Dr. J. F. Standeven,
Dr. J. W. Hutchison,
Dr. C. E. Peters.

LAW FACULTY—
Mr. J. A. Bennewitz,
Mr. H. C. Brome,
Mr. H. S. Daniel,
Mr. Willard Eddy,
Mr. A. G. Ellick,
Mr. J. P. English,
Mr. J. M. Fitzgerald,
Mr. Edward F. Leary,
Mr. H. P. Leavitt,
Mr. T. J. Mahoney,
Mr. Paul L. Martin,
Mr. H. C. Moorhead,
Mr. Dan J. Riley,
Mr. J. A. Rine,
Mr. Edward W. Simeral,
Mr. E. P. Smith,
Mr. L. J. TePoel,
Hon. D. M. Vinsonhaler,
Mr. F. H. Woodland,
Mr. J. W. Woodrough,
Mr. R. M. West,
Mr. J. W. Delehant, Clerk.

DENTAL FACULTY—
Dr. A. C. Bunce,
Dr. E. H. Bruening,
Dr. Gustav Hahn,
Dr. G. W. Hamilton,
Dr. A. H. Hipple,
Dr. W. L. Ross,
Dr. J. H. Wallace,
Dr. C. E. Woodbury.

PHARMACY FACULTY—
Mr. C. B. Fricke,
Mr. Karl Kreizinger,
Mr. J. E. O'Brien.

BUSINESS MEN AND ALUMNI—
Mr. Victor Rosewater,
Mr. Alfred Thomas,
Mr. J. E. O'Hern,
Mr. George Parks,
Mr. John Schall,
Mr. P. C. Heafey,
Mr. Thomas J. McShane,
Mr. Patrick J. Scott,
Mr. D. Howard Farrell,
Mr. T. J. Leary,
Mr. T. C. Byrne,
Mr. Charles Frenzer,
Mr. E. J. McVann,
Dr. R. W. Connell,
Mr. John Power,
Mr. Charles B. Dugdale,
Mr. Arthur Mullen,
Mr. T. J. Nolan,
Mr. John Sullivan.

The following menu was served:

Grape Fruit, Maraschino,
Olives, Celery, Radishes,
Oyster Cocktail,
Tomato Anglaise,
Tranche of Red Snapper, Duglere,
Pomme Persillade,
Larded Fillet of Beef, Champignons,
New Potatoes Browned, Petit Pois,
Punch a la Rome,
Broiled Spring Chicken,
Hoe Cake, Fruit Salad, Tea Biscuit,
Ice Cream, Cake,
Demi Tasse. Apollinaris.
Cigars.

GLEE CLUB.

On February 14th, the 'Varsity Glee Club gave its second annual concert at the Boyd Theater, Omaha, and was enthusiastically received by the largest audience before which the club has yet appeared. Local society leaders generously co-operated and made of the affair a distinct social success. Following is the list of patronesses:

Mesdames—
C. C. Allison,
J. N. Baldwin,
H. V. Burkley,
W. M. Bushman,
T. C. Byrne,
Joseph Byrne,
Roy Byrne,
William Colling,
N. H. Coffman,
R. W. Connell,
J. D. Creighton,
T. B. Cuming,
J. M. Daugherty,
Ben Gallagher,
F. T. Hamilton,
F. P. Hamilton,
C. W. Hamilton,
Norman Kearney,
T. F. Kennedy,
J. A. C. Kennedy,
A. V. Kinsler,
John Madden,
T. J. Mahoney,
J. A. McAtee,
B. A. McDermott,
J. A. McShane,
E. W. Nash,
F. A. Nash,
L. C. Nash,
Edward O'Brien,
M. Shirley,
C. J. Smyth,
Adolph Storz,
A. Swartzlander,
Frank Wilhelm,
John Williams.

Misses—
Agnes Burkley,
Esther Byrne,
Rose Coffman,
Ellen Creighton,
Mary Duffy,
Stella Hamilton,
Mae Hamilton,
Ruth Hammer,
Ophelia Hayden,
Blanche Kinsler,
Ruth Latenser,
Margaret McShane,
Nanette Murphy,
Josephine Murphy,
Mary Rogers,
Rose Smythe,
Marie Woodard,
Claire Woodard.

The students of the university were present in large numbers and enlivened the occasion with college yells. The club was ably assisted by Miss Mary Munchhoff, Mrs. L. F. Crofoot and Mr. Frederick C. Freemantel.

Following is the program rendered by the club:

MENU

The Club

"They also serve who only stand and wait."—Milton.

Blue Points

A Song of the Sea—Randegger....
.....The Club

"Our feast's enhanced with music's sprightly sound."—Pope.

Rhine Wine

"Des Glockenthuermers Toechterlein"—Reifenthaler .....
.....Miss Munchhoff and The Club

"I saw the blue Rhine sweep along, I heard or seemed to hear,
The German songs we used to sing, in chorus sweet and clear.—Norton.

Filet de Boeuf, Scotch Sauce.

Toreador, Hola!—Page-Trotere.....
.....Alumni Double Quartet

"Oh, good old men! How well in this appears the constant service of the antique world."—Shakespeare.

Brussels Sprouts.

Three Creighton Students—Anon....
.....Messrs. Kersey, Hoffman, Swift and The Club

"We do remit these young men's heinous faults."—Shakespeare.

Champagne.

Rondo Capriccioso—Mendelssohn...
.....Mrs. Crofoot

"Grace, power to charm all, are thine."—Horace.

Rarebit—(Not Welch.)

A Night in Spain—Nevin-Trotere...
.....Mr. Freemantel and The Club

"Music burns at the heart like wine."—Swinburne.

"Then with intermission sweet new song resume."—Milton.

Toast—Buttered.

Alma Mater—Kreutzer-Hamilton....
.....The Club

"Here's where men sit and hear each other groan."—Keats.

Sauterne.

a—My Lovely Celia—George Monroe
b—Come Unto These Yellow Sands..
.....Henry Purcell
c—One Gave Me a Rose.....
.....Edwin Schneider
d—Bird Raptures.....Edwin Schneider
.....Miss Munchhoff

"Fairest of stars that crownest the smiling morn."—Tennyson.

Saddle of Mutton.

Trooper's Song—Gade.....The Club

"Age, too, shines out and garrulous recounts the feats of youth."—Thompson.

Green Peas.

Faint Heart Ne'er Won Fair Lady—Anon.....Mr. Kersey and The Club

"If thou have tears prepare to shed them now."—Shakespeare.

Salad a la Tennessee.

Suwanee Shore—Geibel.....Quartet
Hemenway, Hoffman, Norris, Kersey.

"Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought."—Shelley.

a—Love Has Eyes.....Henry Bishop
b—A Summer Day.....Orlando Morgan
c—The Water Nymph.....Nevin
.....Mr. Freemantel

"His dark eye flashed, his proud breast heaved, his cheek's hue came and went."—Hemans.

Ice Cream. Frosted Cakes.

Winter Song—Bullard.....The Club

"O, for a beaker full of the warm South."—Keats.

Jean P. Duffield, Miss Estelle Brown and Mrs. F. C. Freemantel, accompanists.